BookletChart™

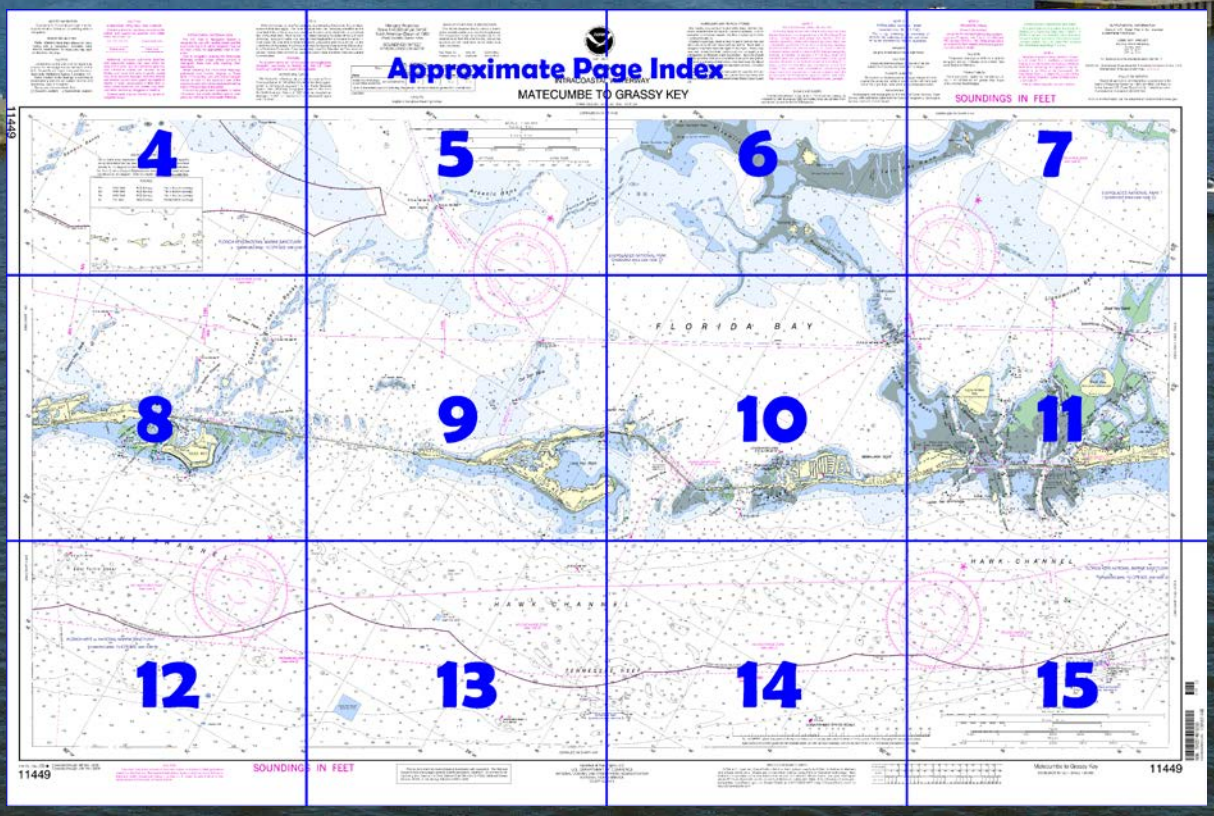
Intracoastal Waterway – Matecumbe to Grassy Key

NOAA Chart 11449

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

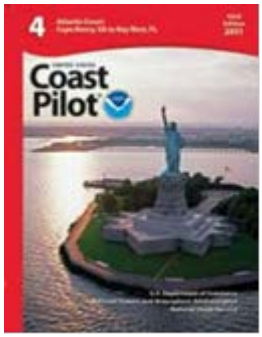
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11449.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Alligator Reef Light (24°51'06"N., 80°37'08"W.), 136 feet above the water, is shown from a white, octagonal pyramidal skeleton tower with black top, on pile foundation, enclosing a square dwelling and stair cylinder.
Indian Key Channel, northwestward of Alligator Reef Light, is about 200 yards wide and leads from the Straits of Florida east of **Lignumvitae Key** to Florida Bay. It is marked by daybeacons. In 1983, the reported controlling depth in this narrow channel was 6 feet. It was also reported that the channel has a tendency to deepen with westerly winds and fill in with southeasterly winds. Local knowledge is advised. The highway bridge across the channel has a fixed span with a clearance of 27 feet.
Channel Five, 8.4 miles westward of Alligator Reef Light, is a natural channel that had a reported controlling depth of 7 feet in 1978. At times a strong current sets through the channel. The fixed highway bridge across the channel has a clearance of 65 feet. Vessels drawing up to three feet can follow the marked route leading westward and northwestward in Florida Bay to Cape Sable and Flamingo.
Flamingo, on the north side of Florida Bay about 9 miles east of East Cape (25°07'N., 81°05'W.), is a visitors center in **Everglades National Park**. (See chart 11433 for Everglades National Park.) A 300-foot tower and an 86-foot standpipe about 0.3 mile northeast of the visitors center are prominent.
A dredged channel leads from the bay to the entrance to **Buttonwood (Flamingo) Canal**. The reported controlling depth was 4½ feet in 1982. A dam blocks the canal about 200 yards above the entrance. Passage around the dam to allow vessels to proceed to Whitewater Bay is provided by boat ramps and by an 8-ton sling hoist that can handle craft to 26 feet with 10-foot beam. A highway bridge about 0.5 mile above the entrance to the canal has a 45-foot fixed span with a clearance of 10 feet. A marina on the west side of the canal just below the dam at Flamingo has berths with electricity, water, ice, and limited marine supplies. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and launching ramps are available on either side of the dam. A 5 mph-no wake **speed limit** is enforced in the canal.
Tennessee Reef Light (24°44'46"N., 80°46'56"W.), 49 feet above the water, is shown from a small black house on a hexagonal, pyramidal skeleton tower on piles, about 0.7 mile off the southwestern end of **Tennessee Reef.** A lighted buoy is about 5.6 miles northeast of the light.
Long Key Anchorage, 3 miles north-northwestward of Tennessee Reef Light, has soft bottom in depths of 15 to 18 feet, but it is exposed to southerly winds.
In 1982, a partially submerged steel beam was reported 2.8 miles northwest of Tennessee Reef Light in about 24°46.5'N., 80°49.3'W.
Turtle Shoal Anchorage, 20 miles southwestward of Alligator Reef Light and 1 mile westward of **East Turtle Shoal Light 45** (24°43'29"N., 80°55'59"W.), 20 feet above the water, has a soft bottom in a depth of 27 feet. It is a fair anchorage in fine weather. **West Turtle Shoal** to the southwestward affords another anchorage area in depths of 24 to 36 feet about 1 mile to its westward. A 1-mile-square fish haven is immediately southward of West Turtle Shoal.
A well-protected yacht basin and a marina are at **Duck Key,** about 3 miles north-northeastward of East Turtle Shoal Light 45. A private light and private daybeacons mark the channel entrance to Duck Key. In 1983, a reported depth of 10 feet could be carried to the yacht basin, thence 5 feet to the marina beyond. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, and water are available at the yacht basin and marina. A launching ramp, ice, and marine supplies are also available at the marina. Hotels and restaurants are nearby.
Valhalla on **Crawl Key,** about 3 miles northwestward of East Turtle Shoal Light 45, has a private yacht club.
Key Colony Beach, about 3 miles southwestward of Valhalla, is a protected harbor westward of **Fat Deer Key.** In 2000, the reported controlling depth was 9 feet in the entrance channel. The channel is marked by private daybeacons. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, berthing with electricity, and a launching ramp are available.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami	Commander 7th CG District Miami, FL	(305) 415-6800

Table of Selected Chart Notes

LONG KEY VIADUCT
MULTIPLE ARCH (FIXED) BRIDGE
CENTRAL PART
HOR. CL. 49 FT.
VERT. CL. 23 FT.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 24°50'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE D

PROHIBITED AREAS

(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

POWER CABLES

Overhead power cables run parallel to U.S. No. 1. All clearances are greater than those of the charted fixed bridges.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE C

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

(protected area: 36 CFR 7.45)

The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and water-skiing are prohibited by Federal regulations.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in, Miami, FL., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, FL.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway southward from Norfolk, Virginia, to Cross Bank in Florida Bay, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Key West, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.45 MHz

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.495" northward and 0.746" eastward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

CHANNEL MARKERS

Reflectors on daybeacons and buoys along the Intracoastal Waterway are white or green on the left-hand and red on the right-hand side when proceeding southward.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

SHOALS AND PASSES

Mariners are advised to use caution. The shoals and passes, as indicated by dark blue areas ( ) and dotted lines, are obtained from reports and are not verified by field surveys.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Indian Key Anchorage, Lower Matecumbe Key	(24°52'N/80°42'W)	2.2	2.1	0.2	--.--

Note: In the eastern part of Florida Bay, the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(Oct 2005)

11449

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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Pipeline Area

Cable Area

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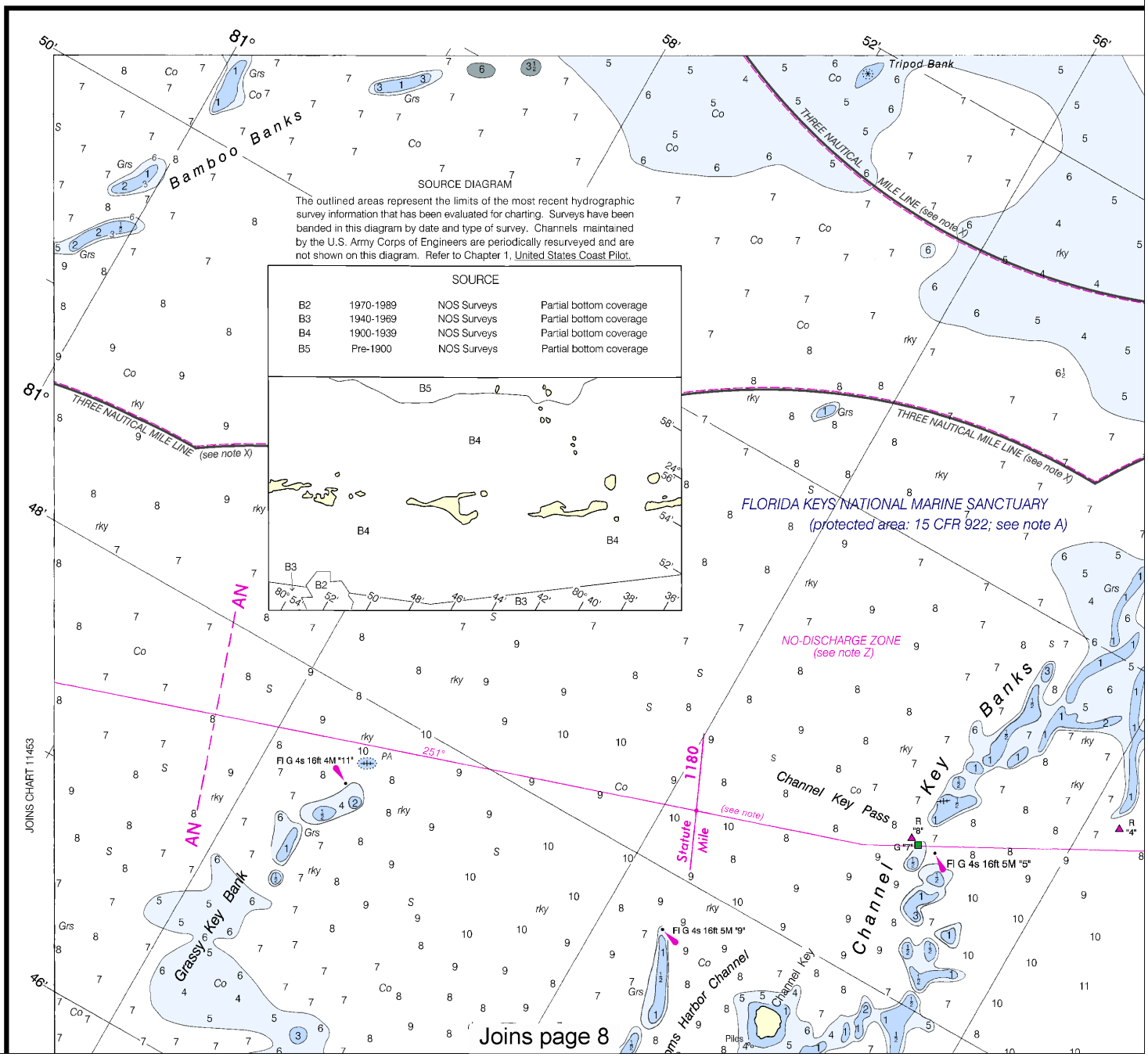

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

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(Oct 2005)

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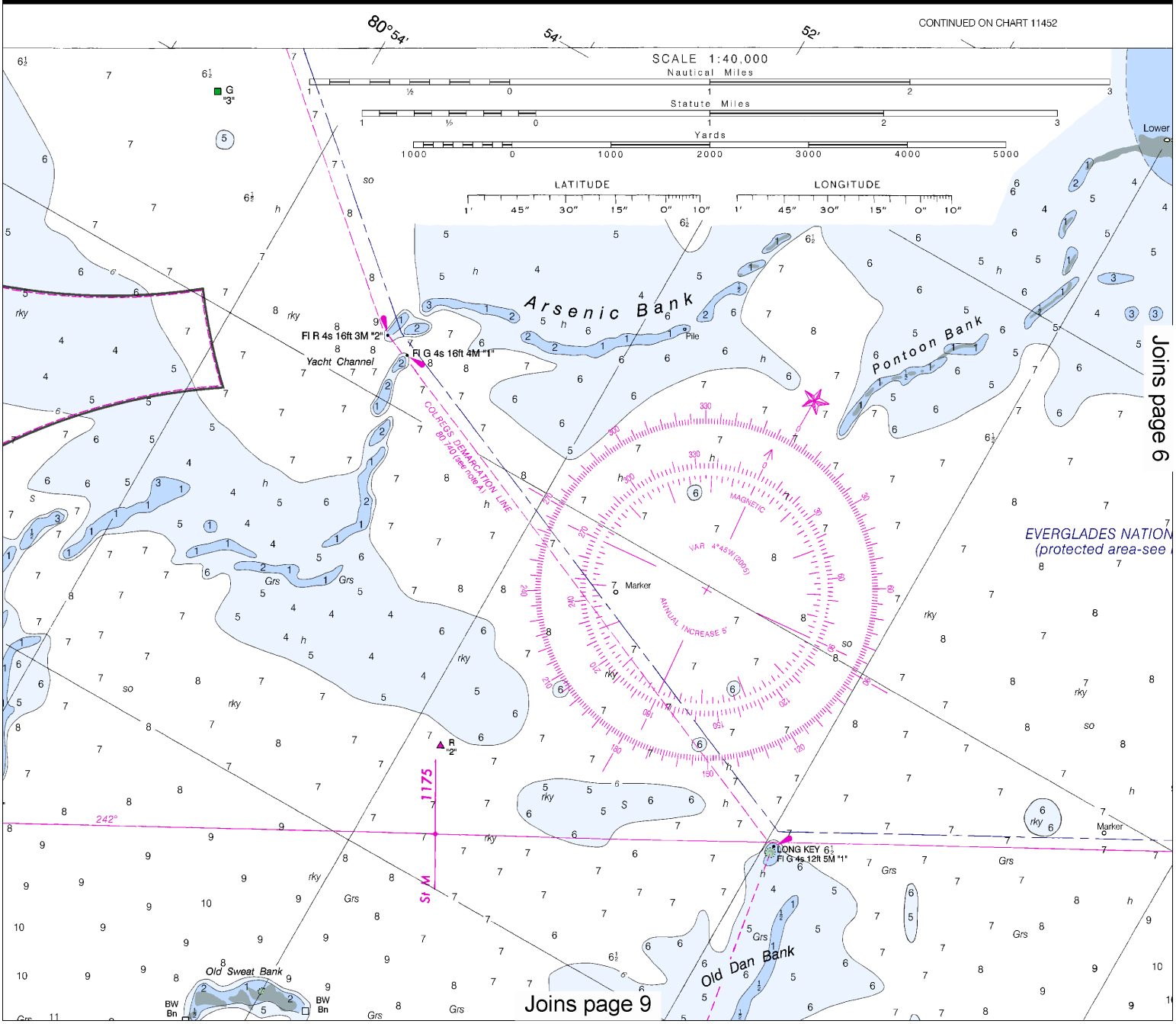
NOAA — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration — U.S. Department of Commerce — Coast Survey

FLORIDA

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

MATECUMBE TO GRASS

Formerly C&GS 851, 1st Ed., Apr. 1959 KAPP 324



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

FLORIDA

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

CUMBE TO GRASSY KEY

Formerly C&GS 851, 1st Ed., Apr. 1959 KAPP 324

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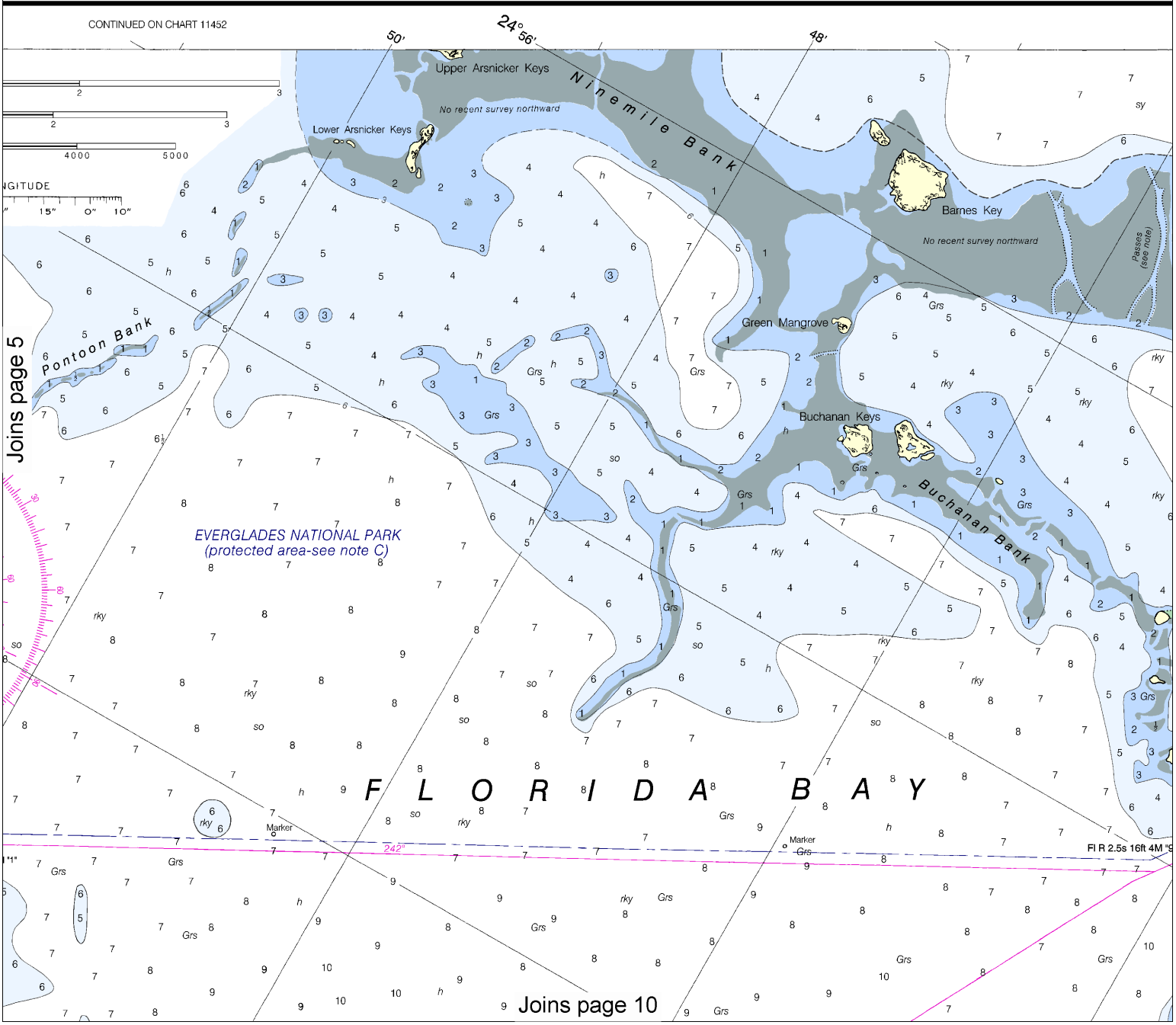

6

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Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

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EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

(protected area: 36 CFR 7.45)

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CAUTION

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POWER CABLES

Overhead power cables run parallel to U.S. No. 1. All clearances are greater than those of the charted fixed bridges.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in, Miami, FL., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, FL.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

LONG KEY VIADUCT

MULTIPLE ARCH (FIXED) BRIDGE

CENTRAL PART

HOR. CL. 49 FT.

VERT. CL. 23 FT.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

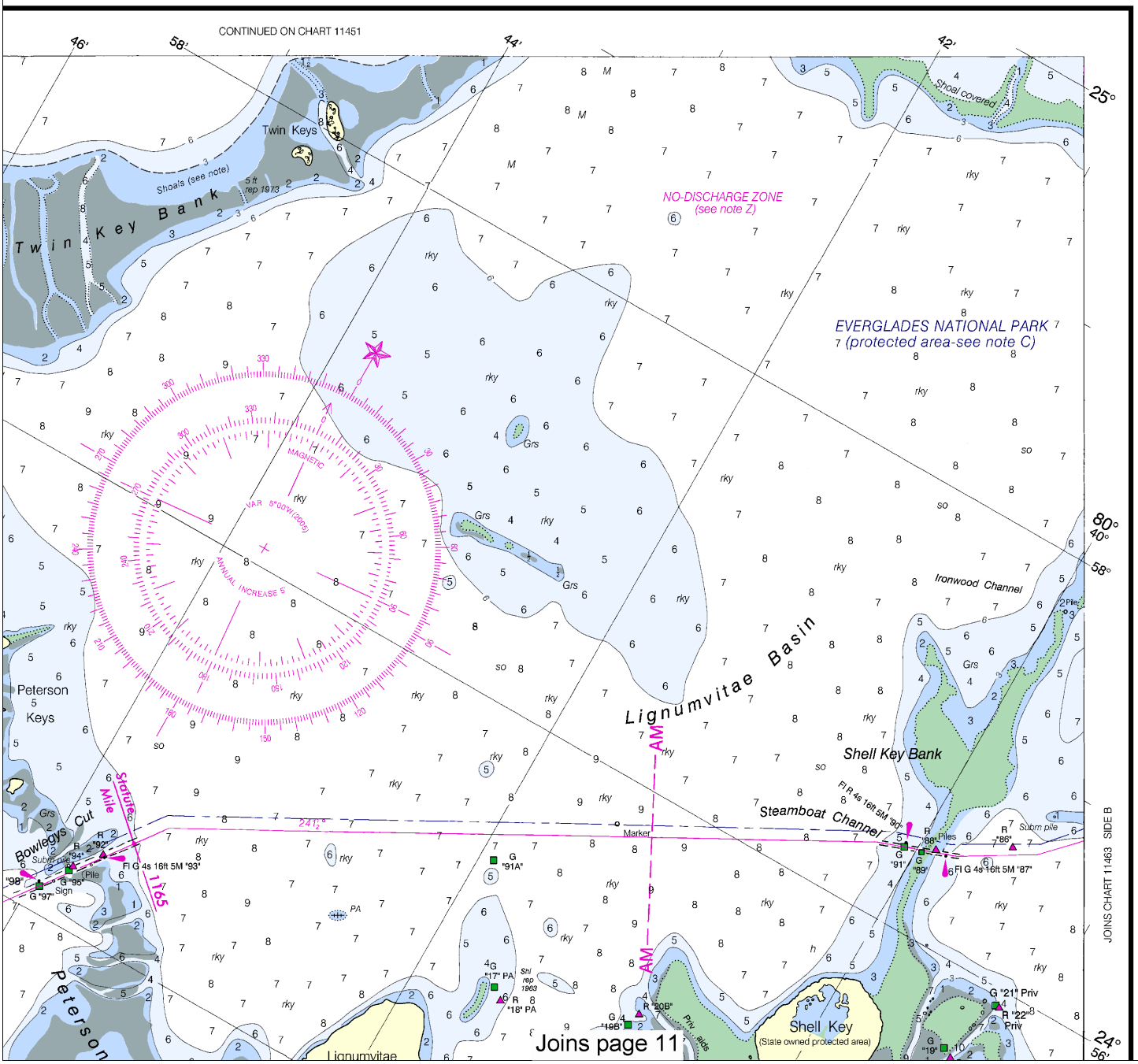
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

POLLUTION REPORTS

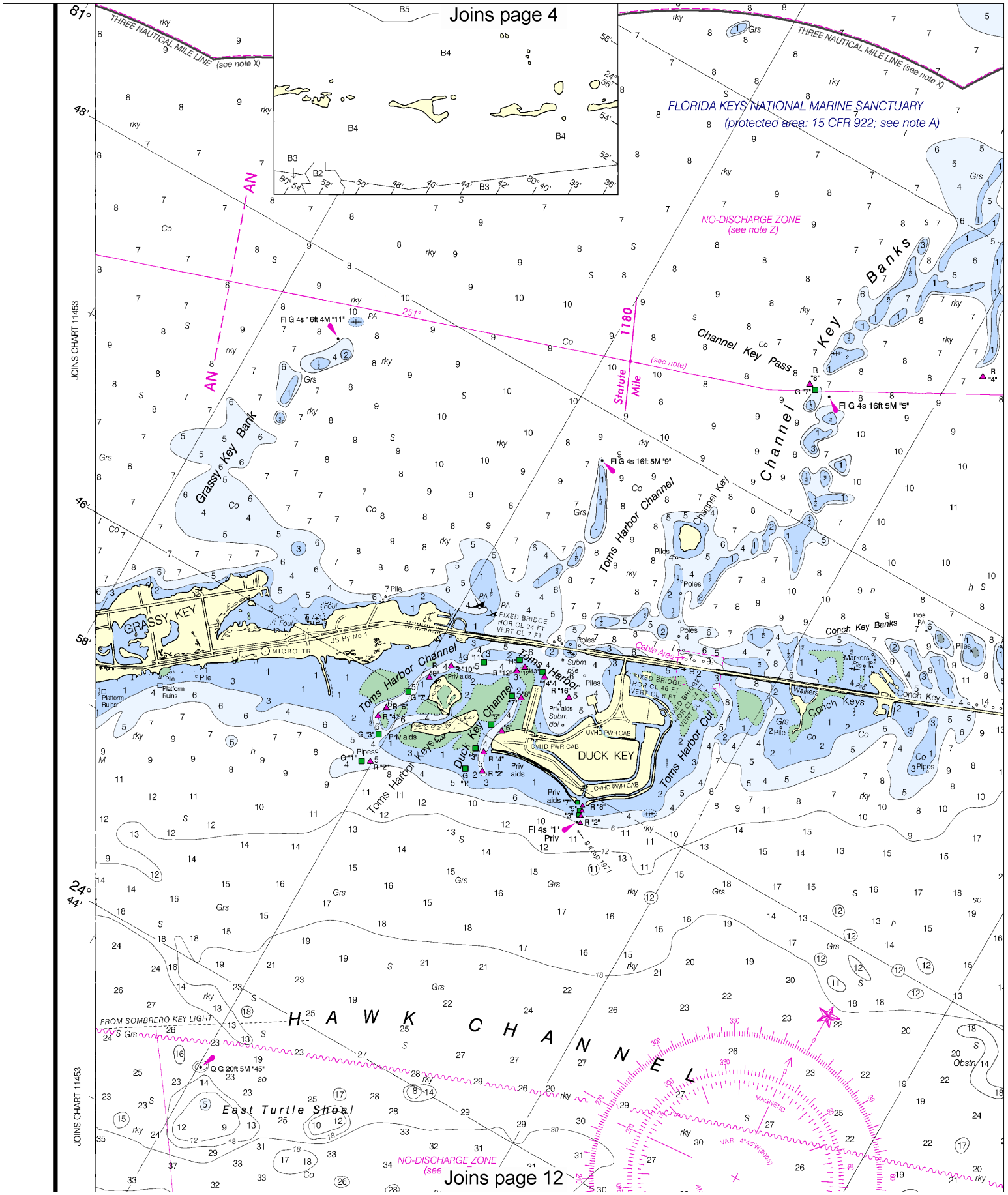
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0313 1/15/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0413 1/26/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



8

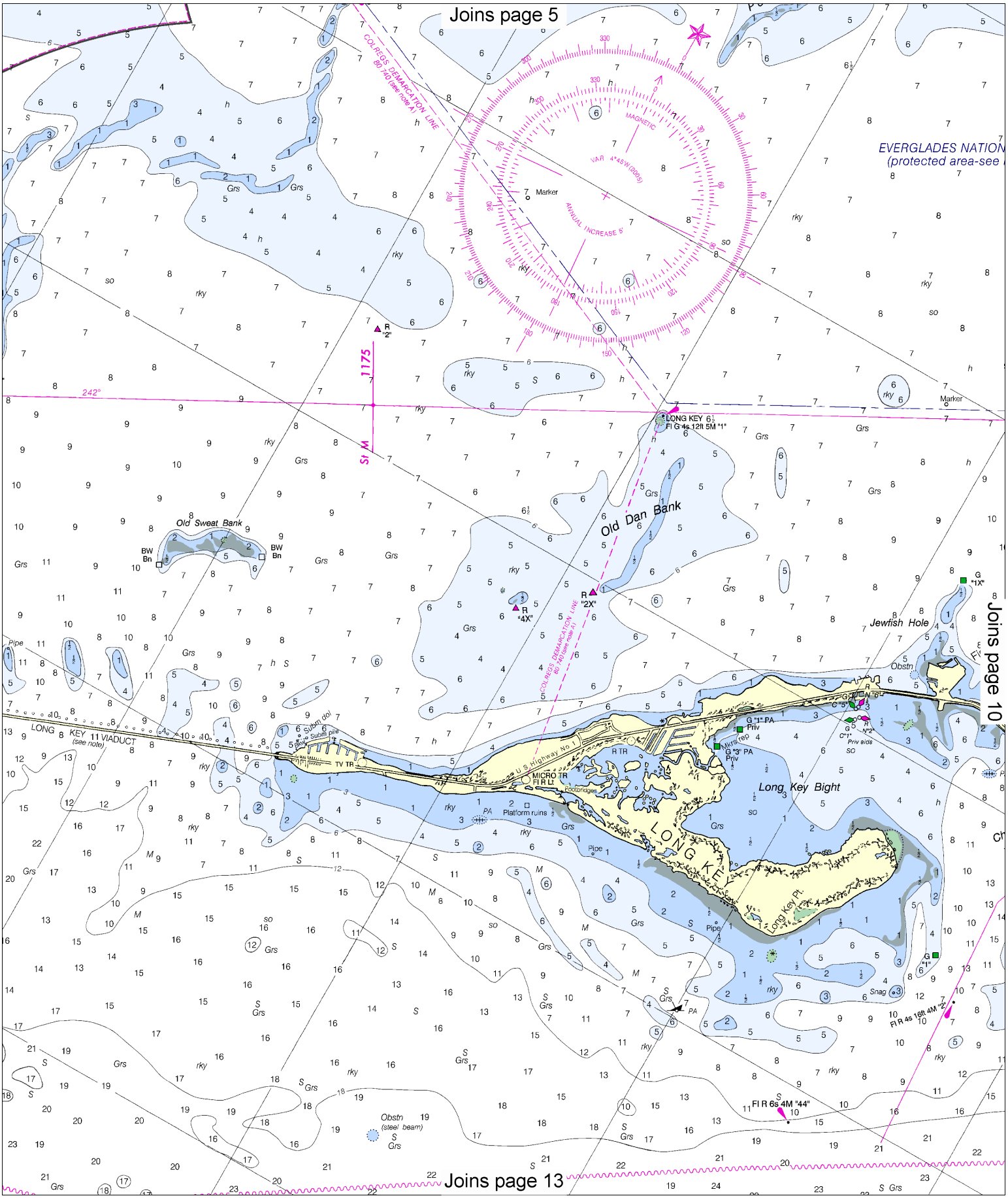
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.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COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE
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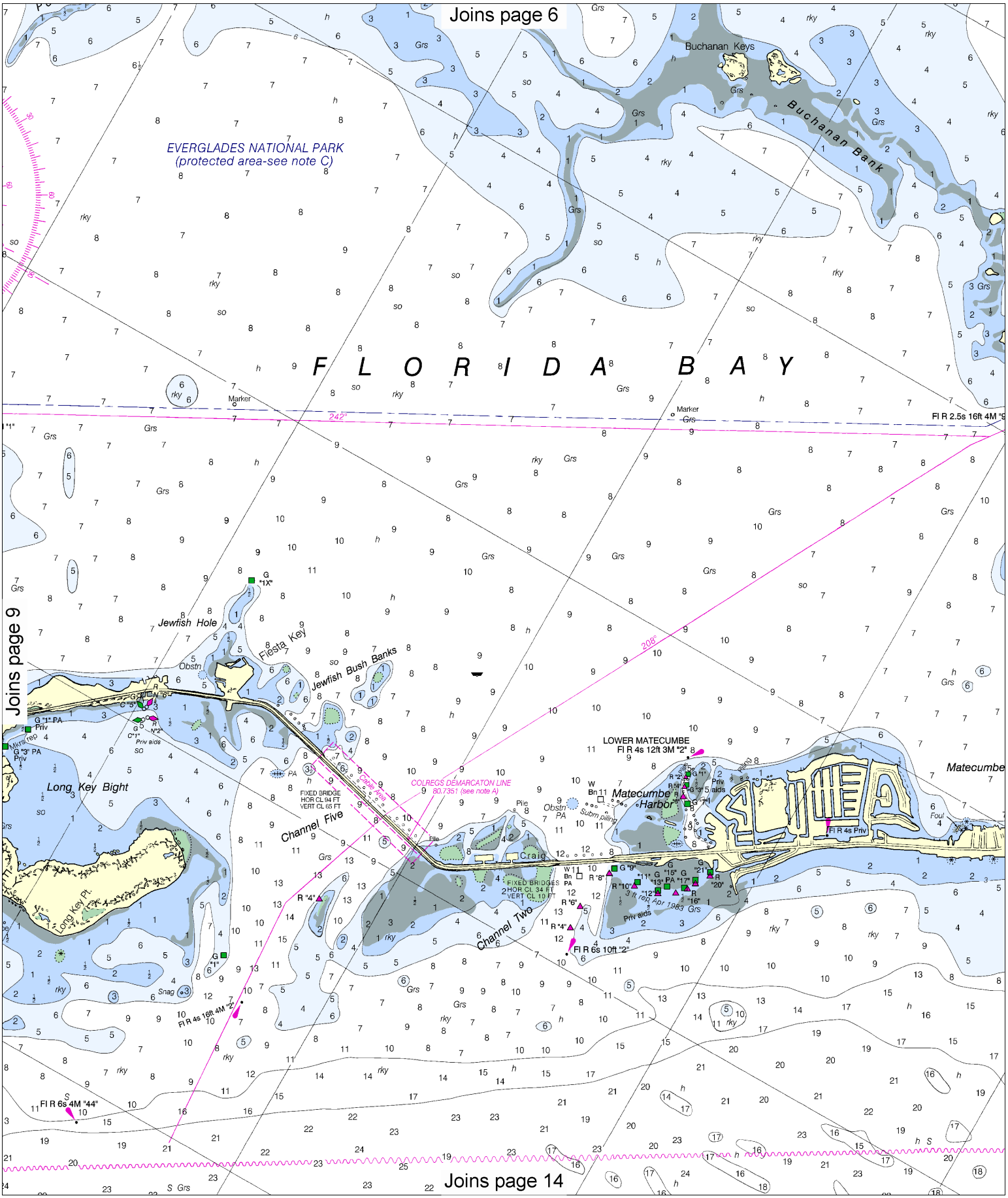

10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

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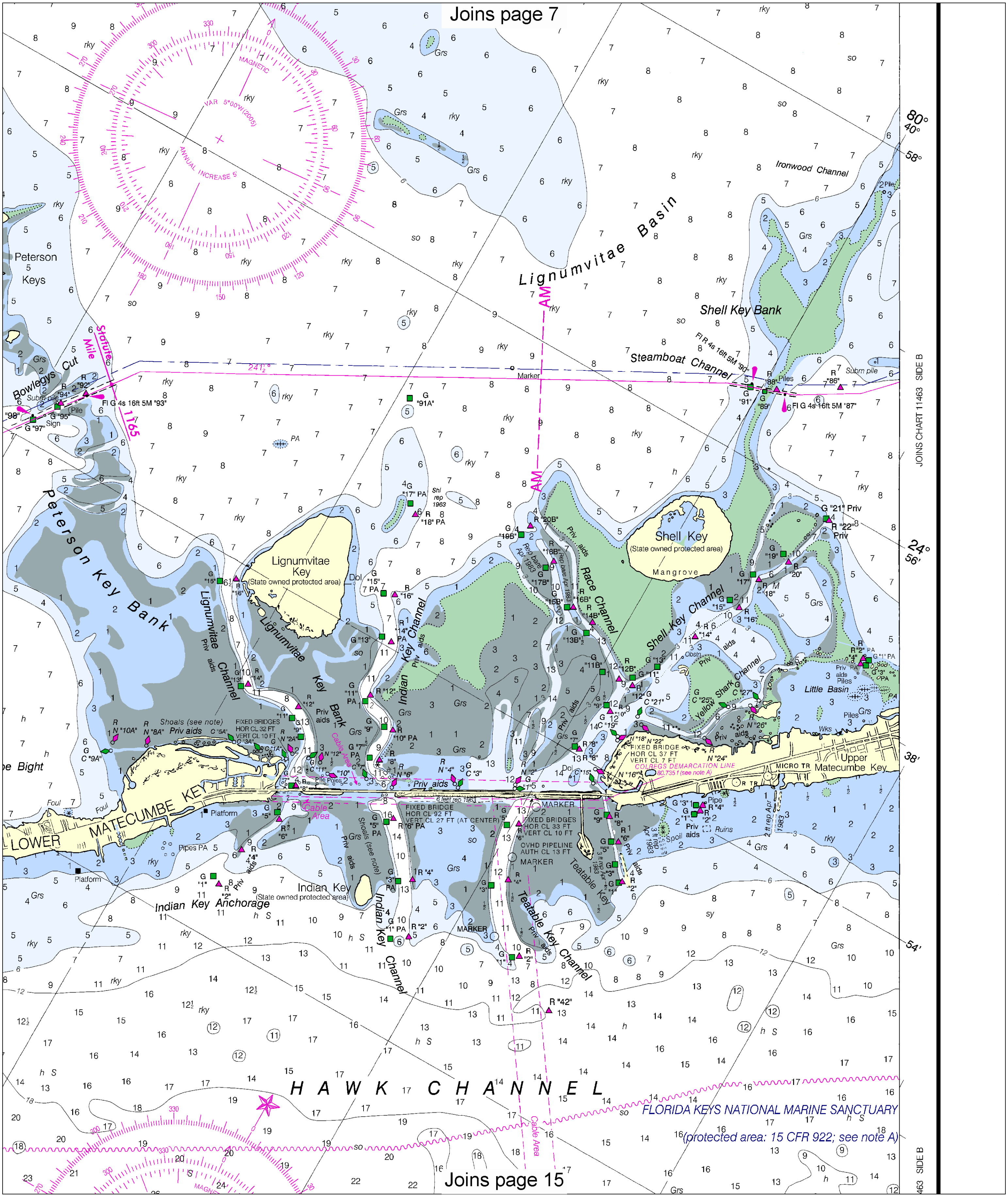
Nautical Miles

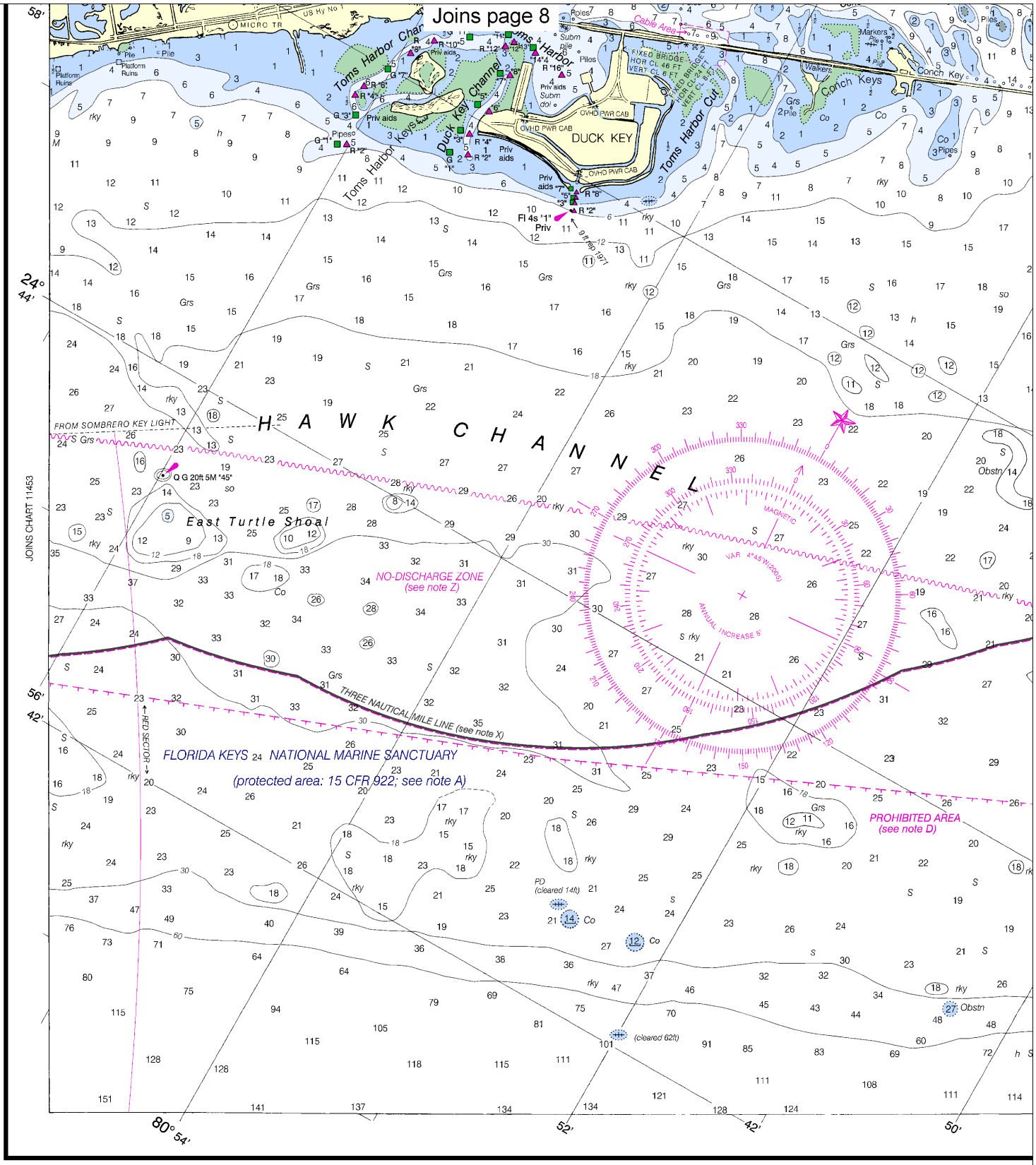
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Lignumvitae Basin
Ironwood Channel
Shell Key Bank
Steamboat Channel
Fl R 4s 16ft 5M "90"
Fl G 4s 16ft 5M "87"
Fl G 4s 16ft 5M "93"
Statute Mile 1165
Bowlegys Cut
Peterson Keys
Peterson Key Bank
Lignumvitae Key
(State owned protected area)
Lignumvitae Channel
Lignumvitae Key Bank
Indian Key Channel
Race Channel
Shell Key
(State owned protected area)
Mangrove
Shell Key Channel
Shark Channel
Yellow Shark Channel
Little Basin
Upper Matecumbe Key
LOWER MATECUMBE KEY
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 32 FT VERT CL 10 FT
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 92 FT VERT CL 27 FT (AT CENTER)
FIXED BRIDGES HOR CL 33 FT VERT CL 10 FT
OVHD PIPELINE AUTH CL 13 FT
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 37 FT VERT CL 7 FT
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.735 f (see note A)
Indian Key
(State owned protected area)
Indian Key Anchorage
Teatable Key
Teatable Key Channel
Cable Area
HAWK CHANNEL
FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
VAR 5°00'W (2005)
ANNUAL INCREASE 5'
MAGNETIC
80° 40°
58'
24° 56'
38'
54'
JOINS CHART 11463 SIDE B
Joins page 15



17th Ed., Dec./05 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 03/05
Corrected through LNM Nov. 29/05

11449

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN

12

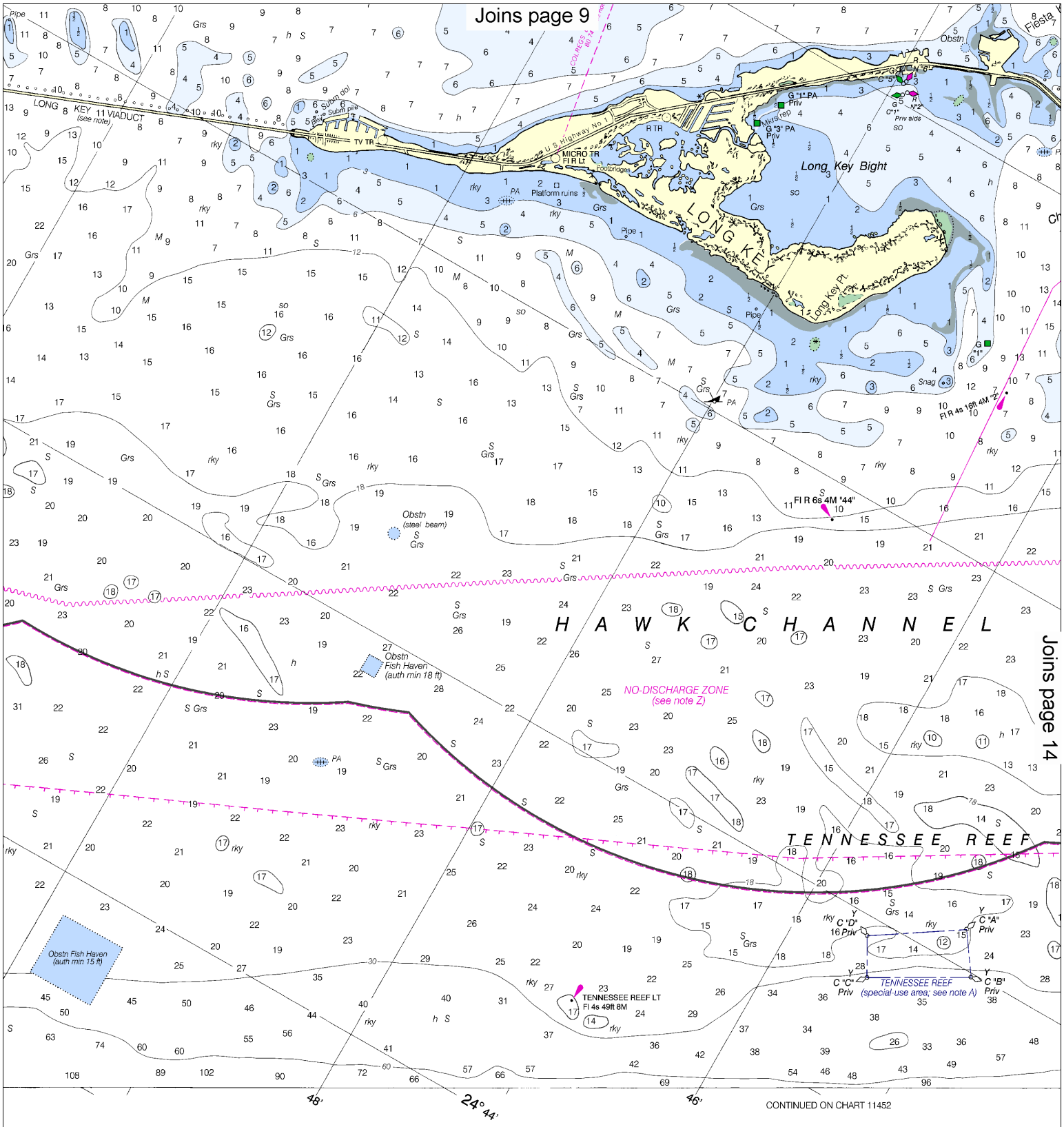
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



FEET

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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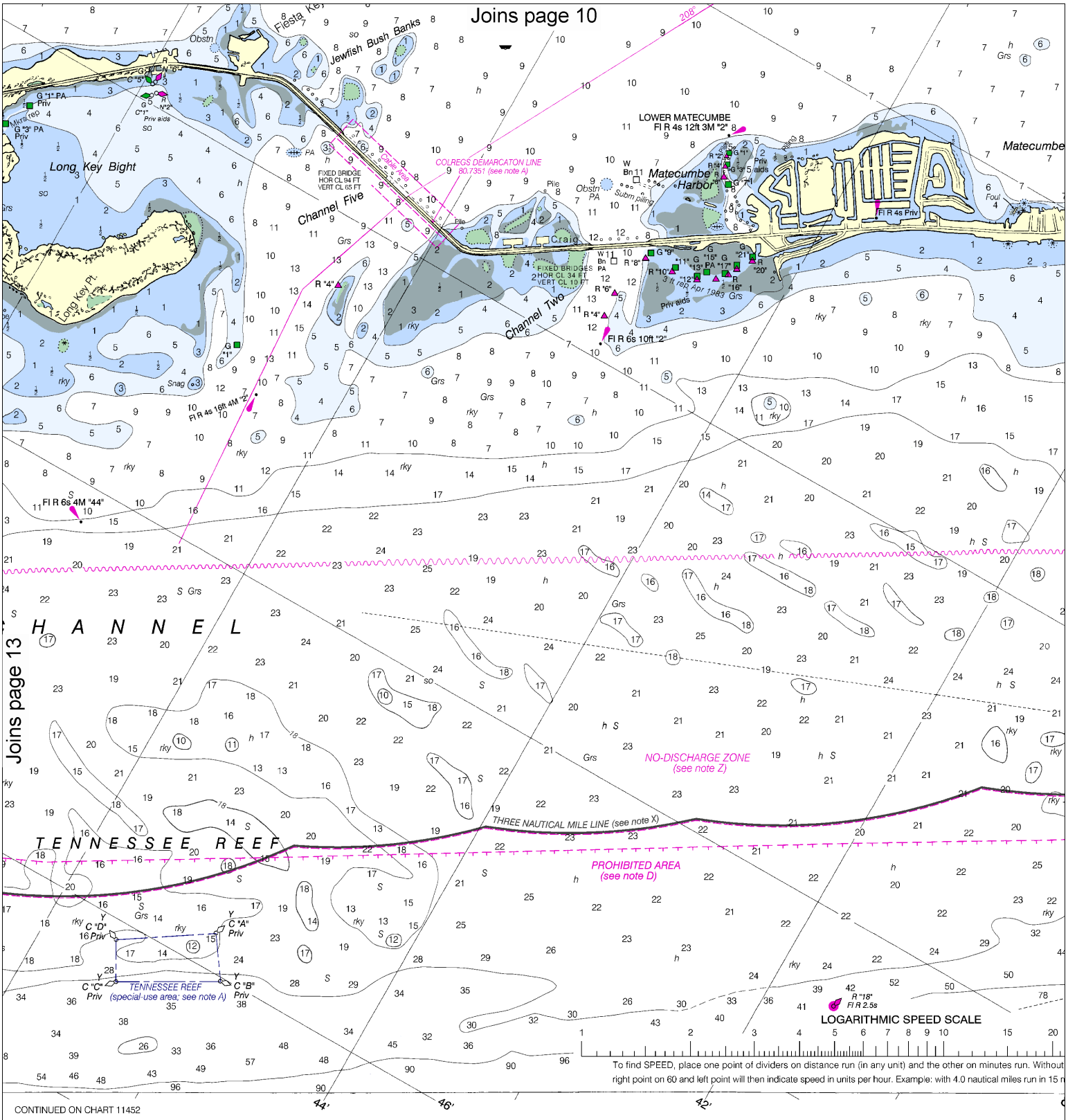
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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COAST SURVEY

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FATHO
FEE
METE

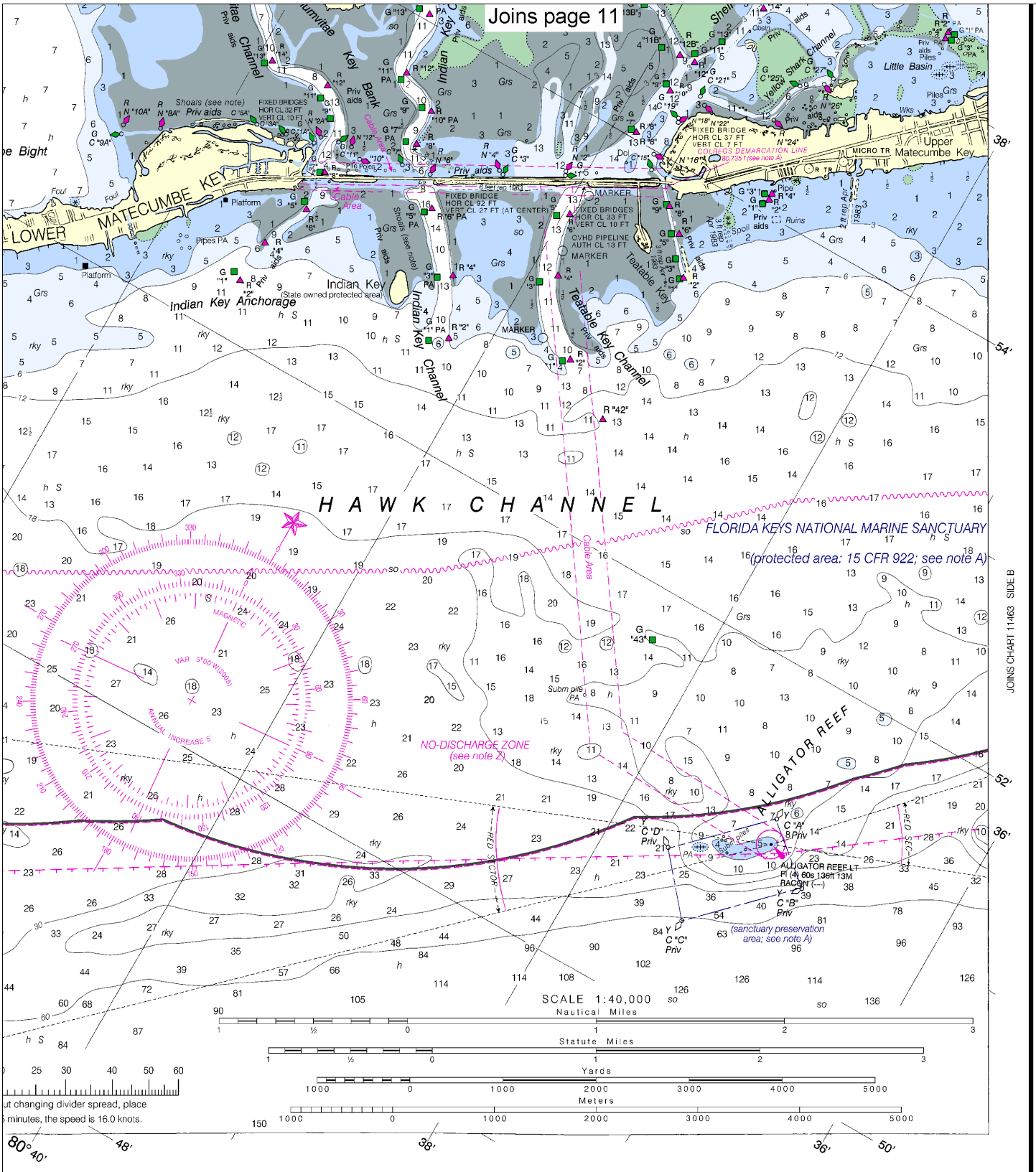
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



JOINS CHART 11463 SIDE B

ED. NO. 17

NSN 7642014010250 11XHA11449

NGA REFERENCE NO.

OMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
ERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ut changing divider spread, place
minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Matecumbe to Grassy Key

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11449

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

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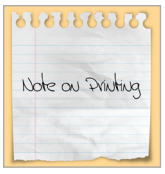

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